NEWARE, Del., Sept. 21 .- With his plans for a good rest at Washington disarranged by the action of the Delaware escort committee, Willtam J. Bryan started out from Baltimore this morning at 6:25 o'clock for Dover, Del., to fill an engagement to speak this afternoon. It was a weartsome beginning of the week's campaigning. Mr. Bryan might have remained over night at Washington and have taken a train from there at 7:50 A. M. that would have brought him to Dover in plenty of time, but the Delaware committee told him he would be obliged to go to Baltimore last night and take the 6:25 Pennsylvania Railroad train to obliga people at Porter's Station, Del., a place that and have been omitted from the itinerary if he had gone on the later train.

Mr. Bryan was up at 5 o'clock, after a few hours' sleep. He left the Carrollton Hotel in Baltimere in company with Josephus Daniels, National Committeeman from North Carolina, who will accompany him to New England, and with John F. Salisbury and Richard R. Kenney, the Delaware escort committee, proceeded in a carriage to the Union station and boarded the Pennsylvania train leaving at 6:25. The first incident of the day was at Havre de Grace where a score of people boarded the day coach in which Mr. Bryan was sitting and shook his sore hand. At Perryville, just across the Susquehanna River, and at North East more peo-ple entered the car. The first cheer of the day was given at Eikton, reached at 8:11. About fifty persons made up the crowd. At nearly every station somebody explained to Mr. Bryan that his early coming would disappoint many who were relying on adherence to the schedule which the Delaware committee had caused to be changed.

Dover, Del., Sept. 21,-At Newark Mr. Bryan changed cars to a little branch line that carried him to Porter's Station, six miles away. Some Delaware college boys at Newark gave him an original Bryan yell, and Mr. Bryan went out on the platform and shook hands with them. When he reached Porter's he found there not the hundreds of excursionists on whose account he had been persuaded to lose his night's rest but the members of the Dever reception committee. It was for their sake that Mr. Bryan had been routed out of bed and rushed to an early train before his eyes were fairly open in the belief that he would disappoint a great crowd if he did not make the connection

The journey from Porter's to Dover was made over the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Ballroad. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by the Dover reception committee, and a delegation from the Young Men's Democratic Club of Wilmington. Among those in the Dover committee were I., Irving Handy, Democratic candidate for Congress, ex-Gov. Robert J. Reynolds, and ex-Secretary of State John D. Hawkins, Middictown had out a brass band and about 300 persons. Mr. Bryan made his first little speech of the day there. He said that every commuof the day there. He said that every commu-nity he entered was solicitous about his voice and anxious for him to speak there and not to speak anywhere else. He intended, he said, to save his voice as much as possible and keep it, all through the campaign, and he wanted each of his hearers to make a sliver speech at the

all through the campaign, and he wanted each of his hearers to make a silver speech at the pois on election day.

The growd cheered as the train drew out. Exgov. J. P. Cockran joined Mr. Bryan at Middictown. There were more cheers at Clayton, but Mr. Bryan did not make a speech. Mr. Bryan ascertained definitely to-day that he would make two addresses in Brooklyn instead of one, and that the speech scheduled for Wedneeday next had not been postponed until Sept. 29.

Mr. Bryan reached Dover at 10:32 A. M. A hig growd at the railway station gave him a cheer and then followed his carriage through the streets to the Capital Hotel, to which he was accompanied by Gov. Watson. A short informal reception was held, and when it was over Mr. Bryan was spirited out of a side door down to the house of Gen. R. R. Kenney, where he immediately went to bed to make up some of the sleep he had lost.

Much refreshed by his nap, Mr. Bryan went from Gen. Kenney's to the Capital Hotel, where he had dinner, and then proceeded to the State Fair grounds, where 5,000 persons, seated on the grand stand and gathered on the track and enclosure, received him with cheers. Among those on the speaker's stand were Gov. Watson. & Gen. Capital Hotel, where he had dinner, and then proceeded to the State Fair will begin to-morrow and Pennington, Congressmen Causey and Pennington, Congressmen Willia, and Judge D. T. Marvel of the Superior Court.

The State Fair will begin to-morrow and many

ton, Congressian view of the Superior Court.

The State Fair will begin to-morrow and many of the side-show people had put up their tents and were giving performances. Pickpockets were also on hand, and one of them was captured. Mr. Bryan was introduced by ex-Congressman John A. Nicholson at 2 o'clock. Just began to speak many of those in the

gressman John A. Nicholson at 2 o'clock. Just after he began to speak many of those in the rear of the platform began shouting for the candidate to turn in their direction. The neise became so annoying that Mr. Bryan was obliged to stop and appeal for quiet. This did not have the desired effect, and others added their appeals to his. Quiet was secured finally, and Mr. Bryan proceeded without further annoyance. His speech was in part as follows:

"I want to talk to you awhile about our financial condition. If things are good then there is no reason why we should make any change in legislation. If our present condition is astifactor, then we ought to leave it alone and not make a change. No one can advocate any kind of remedial legislation except on the theory that there is something that needs remedying. Our opponents confess the condition, and when I tell you that you cannot remedy the present condition except by financial legislation, our opponents say that the trouble is in the tariff question, and that if we could just have more tariff then times would get good again. I want to read you an extract from a speech made on last saturday by the Republican candidate for President at Canton. He said: 'Under the Republican protective policy we enjoyed for more than thirty years the most marvellous prosperity that has ever been given to any nation of the worth. We not only had individual prosperity, but we had national prosperity.'

world. We not only had individual prosperity, but we had national prosperity.

Now there is a statement made within a week by the Fresidential candidate on the Republicant ticket, pointing back for thirty years, from 1800 to 1890, and telling the people that during that period we enjoyed the most marvellous prosperity of any nation in the world, and that we had both individual prosperity and national prosperity. I want to show you by this same witness very testimony, given six years ago, that after thirty years of his kind of policy the farmers of this country were not prosperous. If you will take the report filed with the McKinley bill on April 19, 1890, you will find the words which I wish to quote: 'That there is wide-spread depression in this industry to-day cannot be doubted,' speaking of agriculture. That is what he Fresidential candidates and when he deliterately wrote the report and filed it with his proposed legislation. That there is widespread depression in this industry to-day cannot be doubted.' Applause.] Again in that same report he said: 'One of the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no price for their crops at all commensurate in labor and capital invested in their production.' That is what he said after thirty years of the

That is what he said after thirty years of the

That is what he said after thirty years of the kind of policy which the candidate of the Republican party says will bring you prosperity. Let me road again: 'We have not beneved that the people aiready suffering from low prices can or will be astisfied with legislation which will result in lower prices. No country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative mevery field of labor.' After thirty years of that kind of policy he tells you that the leadle are suffering from low prices, and that no country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor.

Now let me read you again what he says in this same report: 'This great industry'—speaking of sarionitive—'is foremest in magnitude and importance in our country. Its success and prosperity are visial to the nation. No prosperity is loss ble to other industries if agriculture language of the prices of the prosperity are visial to the nation. No prosperity speaks ble to other industries if agriculture language of the prosperity are visial to the nation. No prosperity speaks to the prosperity are visial to the nation. No prosperity speaks ble to other industries if agriculture language of the prosperity are the pro coist. That is what he said in 1890, that the was depression in agreeulture after thirty years of his tariff policy, and that without prosperity If his tariff policy, and that without prosperity in a gradulary there could be no prosperity in a gradulary there could be no prosperity in a gradulary the property of the creaty on but one other extract: 'The degree of the appearance of the appearance of the appearance of the report of the Apricultural constraints and formany are suffering in a larger degree than the armors of the United States.' There he armors of the United States.' There he is felting us that there is a degreesion in agreeiture and giving the names of three prominent agricultural nations of the Old world, and telling us that agricultural degree-out is even more marked over there than it is given in the papers that he said that for thirty wars we had such marvellous prosperity in this guarts. I forcest applause.] Now, my friends, I case in the papers that he said that for thirty cars we had such marvellous prosperity in this couldry. I fercat spipause. I Now, my friends, I have quoted you that he said that there was defined in agriculture in Germany. I want friend you what Prince Bismarck savateen the condition of affairs in Germany, a company to the condition of affairs in Germany, or opposition are in the habit of allows that all the civilized natious are in a layer of the gold standard. The Germans who have of the gold standard. The Germans who have of the gold standard. The German Prince is a layer of the gold standard. The has said standard has been a good thing for Germany, because. I in a letter written to Gov. Culber-landard has been a good thing for Germany, because. I in a letter written to Gov. Culber-

BRYAN'S SPEECH RUNS ON.

KEPT FLOWING FOR OROWDS,
KMALL AND GREAT, IN DELAWARE.

The Candidate Is Worn and Wenry and
His Hand Is Sore. Ket Still He Lets No
Audirace Escape Him, and His Tongue
Works On-A Few of the Things He Mays.

Son of Texas, and dated on the 2sth of August,
1898, Prince Bismarck said:

"Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been
duly received. I have always had a prediction for bimetallism, but I would not while in office
claim my views of the matter to be infallibly
true when advanced against the views of exports. I hold to this very hour that it would be
advisable to bring about between the nations
chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a
mutual agreement in favor of the establishment
of bimetallism.

"Considered from a sommercial and indus."

FLUNKED THE WATER DUEL

NECKAR WAS READY AT THE HOSE,
BUT WORTH DIDN'T COME.

He Was the Challenger, but Sent Word
that He Couldn't Stand the Publicity.
of bimetallism.

"Considered from a sommercial and indus."

"Considered from a sommercial and indus."

far in their movements than any nation in far in their movements than any nation in Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of himetallism I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.

such action would exert a most saintary influence upon the consummation of international syreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.

"If the goid standard had been a blessing to Germany why would not be say that it was better to keep the gold standard and substituting the double standard by international agreement?"

"Let me call your attention to another thing which Prince Bismarck said. Our opponents seil us that we are arraying one class against another. Let me show you what Prince Bismarck has said in regard to the classes on the questions which concern agricultural depression. A little more than a year ago he was quoted as saying to a farmer audience in Germany that the farmer must stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws. Remember the significance of those words, that the farmers should stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws.

"My irlends, divide society into two classes; on the one side but the non-producers and on the other side but the producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers instead of the producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers instead of the producers of wealth, and just as long as the non-producers of wealth, and just as long it will be more profitable to be a non-producer to Wilmington Mr. Bryan made a short speech in New Castle, where a step of about half an hour was made, to a large audience. His car was detached, learning the train to proceed to Wilmington, and was picked up again by an excursion special, He reached Wilmington Afr. Bryan made a chort speech in new Castle, where a step of about half an hour was made, to a large audience. His car was detached, learning the train to proceed to Wilmington, and was preceded at the railway station by several hudded, perhaps a thousand, persons, who cheered him heartlly. He

hen Mr.Bryan entered the Auditorium there was a wild outburst of applause. Irving Handy, Democratic candidate for Congress, introduced him. Mr. Handy, in his presentation speech, mentioned the name of William Mc-Kinley, and there was an immediate response from the audience. Cheers, hisses, and groans were interminated for a minute or two. Mr. Bryan said:

from the authence. Cheers, hisses, and groans were interministed for a minute or two. Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to talk to you awhile to-night about the financial policy of the Government. I ask your attention to two features of the financial question. First, what use shall we make of the sliver dollars already in existence? Second, shall we have any more sliver dollars put into existence? In the first place our sliver dollar is not redeemable in gold by law. Our sliver dollar is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless the contract expressly excludes the sliver dollar. Our Government has a right to pay every coin obligation in either gold or sliver, whichever the Government desires. [Applause.] Furthermore this Government has no gold obligation except gold notes and for every note there is a gold dollar in the Treasury ready to pay it. This Government has no paper outstanding excepting the gold notes upon which gold can legally be demanded. What use shall we make of the sliver dollar? The Chicago platform declares that the sliver dollar is and that the Government shall not discriminate in favor of one or against the other in the treatment of coin. I speak of this because all the conditions of which we complain are brought about by the failure of the Government of exercise its rights to redeem its coin obligations in either gold or sliver."

Mr. Bryan also said:

ment to exercise its rights to redeem its cein obligations in either gold or silver."

Mr. Bryan also said:

"If this Government is going to admit that it depends for its financial existence upon the banking firms, one foreign [Rothschild] and one domestic [Morgan] then puts itself where those people can change this Government whatever they please. I am not much of a financier, but my idea is that, instead of hiring those men to let us alone, we ought to try them as they do any other men who conspire against the Government and punish them for conspiring against other men who conspire against the Govern-ment and punish them for conspiring against the country."

SHEERAN WISHES HE HADN'T.

Sorry He Threatened to Put All the Big-gest Men Out of Tammany. John C. Sheehan was sorry yesterday that he had said so much about traitors to Bryan and Sewall in the Tammany Hall organization. His threat to discipline some of the best men in the organization, if they persist in their opposition to the Chicago platform and ticket, raised such a storm of protest about his ears that he considered it politic to disavow one sentence in

considered it politic to disavow one sentence in
the statement which he fathered the day before.
The sentence which he thinks was a bit too
harsh and which should be modified is:
"No man can remain a member of Tammany
Hall who does not vote the straight National
and State tickets next November."
The modification which Mr. Sheehan suggested was that such a man could not be considered a trusted member of the organization.
To a reporter of The Sun he said he would like
to have the sentence altogether eliminated. To a reporter of The SUN he said he would like to have the sentence altogether eliminated.

This will lead him, saying that a member who does not do his best to help elect Bryan and Bewall will have no standing in the organization and will be marked as a traitor.

It was suggested yesterday that Mr. Sheehan would like to lose the other sentence because it proposed fealty to the State ticket about which Tammany now has some "traitorous" emotions afterwise.

POPULISTS DEMAND WATSON. A Farmer's Alliance Organ Says It Is Watson or Bolt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.-The Progressive armer, the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, to-night gives notice it will bolt Bryan unless Watson is on the ticket. It warns the Populist Executive Committee not to accent Democratic propositions for a division of electoral votes in North Carolina, and says:

Woe be unto both committees if the attempt "Woe be unto both committees if the attempt to thwart the will of the people and cast the electoral vote for that arch-goldbug, Arthur Sewall of Maine. This will be done directly or indirectly if the Democratic proposition is accepted of five Populist Electors and six Democratic electors. This is an actual condition, not a theory. Sewall is dragging Bryan down dangerously near defeat. If the Democratic Executive Committee has power to give five out of eleven electors to Watson, it has power to estile the entire trouble by making it Bryan and estile the entire trouble by making it Bryan and of eleven electors to Watson, it has power to settle the entire trouble by making it Bryan and Watson. Give Watson with Bryan, or else Nor-ton and Watson will be the ticket of the farm-ers and mechanics of this country."

Named for the Assembly. A. G. Williams of Westmoreland, by the Democrats of the Second district of Clinton county.

POLICEMAN SWORE FALSELY

That He Had Never Been in Prison-Says It Wasn't for Felony.

The trial of Policeman James M. Harris for perjury was begun before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions yesterday. Harris is aucused of awearing falsely in his civil service examination for appointment on the force that he had never been arrested or imprisoned, when he had, in fact, served a term in the penitentary for disorderly conduct. He admitted on the witnes stand that he had not told about his conviction, but said he supposed he was required to state whether he had ever been convicted of felony. The case will go to the jury to-day.

ROBBER BARON.

Von Rabeneck Was Desperate and Snatched a Girl's Pocketbook.

Joseph Baron von Rabeneck, who says he is a fourth son of Baron Von Rabeneck of Coblentz, was allowed to plead guilty yesterday to petty larceny before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Session. Assistant District Attorney Battle asked the Judge to suspend sentence. In a moment of desperation the Baron snatched a pocketbook containing \$2 from Miss Tessie Clark in Greenwich street. That was three weeks ago, and the Baron has been in the Tombs ever since awaiting trial. Judge Fitzgerald took his case under advisement. was allowed to plead guilty yesterday to petty

End of the American Dry Dock Company. Application was made yesterday to Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for confirmation of the report of the referee and a final order in the proceedings for the dissolu-tion of the Anglo-American Dry Dock Com-pany. It was said that the property of the com-pany had all been sold under foreclosure, and that there were no assets. Lawyer E. R. Johnes, representing some of the stockholders, opposed, and decision was reserved. confirmation of the report of the referee and a

Call and Get Your Tax Bill.

Receiver of Taxes David E. Austen has received so many requests from taxpayers asking that their tax bills be mailed to them, that he had to issue a notice yesterday that the demand cannot be compiled with prior to Oct. 1, too late to give taxpayers the benefit of the discount for payment prior to that date. Bills can be had by personal application in ample time, however,

that He Couldn't Stand the Publicity, and Disappointed a Big Crowd-Then the Firemen Gave Him a Burlesque Serenade John Worth, assistant engineer of the Union Hill Fire Department, will have to hustle for months to redeem the reputation as a fireman that he lost inside of haif an hour last night. Over 2,500 citizens of Union Hill turned out on the Broadway Boulevard to see him fight a duel with fire hose with Assistant Foreman William Neckar of Columbia Hose No. 2. Neckar was on deck at 9 o'clock at the fighting ground with the nozzle of Columbia hose in his hand, ready to begin the duel. He waited in vain for half an hour for Engineer Worth. The latter didn't appear or send a note of apology, and the disappointment of the citizens found vent in the unanimous verdict "Johnny Worth is

worth nit in the department after this." For the benefit of benighted New Yorkers who never witnessed the thrilling spectacle of a duel with fire hose it should be explained that the chief requirement of the battle was that the two combatants should stand thirty feet apart and squirt streams of water at each other until one or the other dropped his nozzle and took to

his beels. When the fact is stated that the water pressure of Union Hill is great enough to throw a stream of water seventy-five feet into the air without the aid of a fire engine it will be understood that the duel was something of a portentous undertaking. If struck squarely in the chest by the stream from the nozzle of the hose either duellest would have been instantly sent

What added to the intensity of the feeling in

Engineer Worth's disfavor last night was the fact that it was he who was the author of the remarkable challenge. The challenge grew out of an incident at the practice "wash down" of the Columbia Company last Tuesday night. Once every month during May, June, July, and August the company meets for fire practice on the vacant sward at the Broadway Boulevard between Fourth and Fifth streets. The practice includes steam throwing, hose laying, and management of the hose nozzle, which is a task requiring skill. Worth, who is a shoe dealer, volunteered to go into active fire service as a member of the Columbia Hose, and, as is usual, the members arranged to initiate him by giving him a ducking. Worth backed out from this ordeal of being drenched with water, and the sixty members guyed him unmercially. Neckar, who is an undertaker as well as a fireman, was particularly jocular. He succeeded in nettling Worth. "I'll bet I can stand as much wetting as any fireman in the department," cried Worth to the crowd that stood around in Martin Filon's cafe on Fourth street.

"For how much money?" queried Undertaker Neckar, tanntingly.

"For enough to buy the suppers for the entire company," retorted Worth.

"I'll go you!" cried Neckar, delighted, "We'll fights duel at 9 P, M, on Monday night," and the agreement was clinched, with Filon and Foreman Phil Diener of the Columbia and Fire Chief Geschwindt as witnesses. bia Hose, and, as is usual, the members ar-

the agreement was clinched, with Filon and Foreman Phil Diener of the Columbia and Fire Chief Geschwindt as witnesses.

The sixty firemen of the Columbia hose decked the hose cart gayly and marched from the engine house on Bergen street at 8:30 o'clock last night.

Ahead marched the Lincoln fife and drum corps, composed of sons of the firemen and veterans of the town. So great was the popular interest in the expected duel that filuminated troiley cars were run to the duelling ground from all parts of Hoboken and Union Hill. The young men took their best girls with them on the troiley cars, and by a quarter of 9, when the Columbia Hose reached the scene, both sides of the Boulevard were jammed with sightseers. The crowd set up an echoing cheer as the fire laddies came dashing into the arena. Undertaker Neckar was recognized by hundreds in the throng. The girls chapped their hands at him, and the men gave him a ringing round of huzzahs. Two long lines of hose were uncoiled in double quick time by the firemen.

"Where the thunder is Worth?" bellowed the fire laddies when they found that the challenger hadn't arrived yet.

"Worth! Werth! Where is Worth?" roared

fire laddies when they found that the challenger hadn't arrived yet.

"Worth! Worth! Where is Worth?" roared the crowd of spectators impatiently. Undertaker Neckar, who was in a plain cutsway suit, growled at the absence of his rival, and, hitching one line of hose to a big hydrant at the Fifth street corner of the Boulevard, walked down till he reached the nozzle end and walted. Foreman Diemer hitched the other bose to another big hydrant at the Feurth street corner and waited. Then the crowd took up the yell again.

"Worth! Worth! Where is Worth?"

Fifteen minutes passed and still there was no sign of the challenger. The firemen were annoyed.

noyed.
"Give them a show, Billy," they yelled to Undertaker Neckar. "Don't let us disappoint the

The undertaker waited ten minutes longer The undertaker waited ten initial longer and then gave the word to an assistant to turn the water on. He held the hose, and the water shot upward in a parabolic shower fifty feet in the air. The arch glistened like a rainbow in the sheen of electric light. The undertaker sprayed the stream, sent it up straight like a skyrocket, made it cut the figure 8, and did other tricks that the figure 8, and did other tricks that made the girls appisud admiringly. Foreman Diemer set his hydrant going presently, and shot a column of water even higher into the air, and the electricilightishot irridescent huse over the showers of spray. Both men kept it up for a quarter of an hour and then shut the hydrants down.

a quarter of an hour and then shut the hydrants down.

Five minutes after it was all over a man came with a verbal message from the missing Worth. "He says there has been too much publicity over this thing," the messenger said, "and that he rather thinks the loge is on Neckar."

Hundreds of the speciators turned away disgusted when they heard the reason for the interruption of the night's fun. Some of the firemen were mad clear through, and talked of expelling Worth at the next meeting. Cooler counsels prevailed, though. Some of the older heads said that Worth would have been foolish to risk the danger of pneumonia in fac-

counsels prevailed, though. Some of the older heads said that Worth would have been foolish to risk the danger of pneumonia in facing an avalanche of water on a chilly night. Neckar said he was not afraid of the cold. The men spectators growled in disappointment. Somebody rigged up two banners of linen, on each of which was painted the inscription:

"Where is Worth?"

The Lincoln fife and drum corps formed in line in front of the men, who lifted the banners high in air. Then the fire laddles seized the ropes of Columbia hose, and, forming two abreast, dragged it after them, tramping to the shrii music of the drums and fifes. The crowd followed, cheering and shouting for Worth. The girls in the crowd laughed as the banners were swayed so that everybody along the route would be sure to see them. The Columbia boys had made up their minds to give Worth a buriesque screnade in revenge for the trick be played on the 2,500 citize is who had some out to see the water duel.

And that's just why Johnny Worth will have to hump himself if he expects to get back his old popularity.

HIS HEAD WAS STUCK IN THE MUD. O'Nell Was Pushed Into the River and It

Took Two Men to Pull Him Out, Robert O'Neil, 26 years old, a 'longshoreman of 290 Union avenue, Williamsburgh, and John Tobin, a fellow employee, got into a dispute on three cents which Tobin wanted O'Neil to give him. O'Neil told Tobin that he needed all his money for his family. Tobin got angry and, it money for his family. Tobin got angry and, it is alleged, pushed O'Nell off the dock. O'Nell's head and shoulders stuck in the slit at the hottom of the river. James Brown of 50 South Fifth street and Thomas Cassidy, who lives at 529 Leonard street, were working on a lighter near by. They lowered themselves by ropes over the side of the lighter and extricated O'Nell from the mud.

He was almost suffocated. He was resuscitated and taken to his home. In the mean time tated and taken to his home. In the mean time Tobin was arrested and held on a technical charge of intoxication. He denied that he pushed O'Neil into the river.

NOT CHOKED BY POLICEMEN,

Autopsy Shows Anderson's Death to Be Due to Heart Disease.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanion made an autopsy at the Morgue yesterday on the body of J. Anderson, the Swede, who died at 1 A. M. Sunday while being arrested by Policemen O'Keefe and Haugh of the East Thirty-fifth street station. A story that Anderson had been choked by the policemen had been previously disproved by an investigation by Inspector

C'Hanlon found that Anderson's death ine to heart disease. Besides this the man Bright's disease and maningitis. Dr. nion says that his sudden death was caused by the excitement of being under arrest.

As the autopsy shows that the policemen did not cause Anderson's death, Coroner Hoeber will take no further action in the case at present. An inquest will be held some time within the next two weeks.

Kings County's Share of the State Tax. State Comptroller Roberts has sent a communication to the Brooklyn Aldermen, giving Kings county's share of the State tax as follows: For schools \$508,603.77
Care of insate 541,500.41
Canale and general purposes 443,544.46

Total..... ...\$1,488.507.06



Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest all in leavening strength.—Latest United ties Government Food Report.
Royat Baking Powden Co., New York,

THE READING REORGANIZATION

A Petition to Stay the Foreclosure Sale Dismissed-Another Suit Brought,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.-Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court to-day dismissed the motions made under the bill in equity of W. W. Kurtz, and the petition of Samuel D. Rhodes to stay the sale of the property of the Philadel-phia and Reading Railroad Company under foreclosure of the general mortgage, which is set for Wednesday. Mr. Kurtz is the holder of ten first mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia Reading and New England Railroad Company guaranteed by the Reading, and of a note of the same company for \$5,000, which is also endorsed

by the Reading.

He objected to the decree of sale upon the ground that proper provisions had not been made to secure the payment of his claim and of the claims of other and similar creditors.

Argument on Mr. Rhodes's petition trok place on Saturday. The discussion was mainly over a point raised as to whether the United States Court had jurisdiction to order the sale. Mr. Rhodes is a \$20,000 judgment creditor of the Reading.

Rhodes is a \$20,000 judgment creditor of the Reading.

Joseph E. Smelz and others, "citizens of Pennsylvania," and Edgar G. Miller, "a citizen of Maryland," filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the Reading Railroad Reorganization Committee. The complainants, who are Reading bondholders and stockholders, ask that the foreclosure sale be prevented, and that "the plan of reorganization be reformed so that the interest of each stockholder and bondholder shall be justly and equitably represented in the reorganization in proportion to each present interest in said company."

THE SOUTHERN RATE WAR.

The Seaboard Will Withdraw Its Cut Rates on Passenger Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21,-The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day received notice from the Seaboard Air Line that it intended to withdraw its cut rates for passenger travel between Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth and South-ern points, to take effect Oct. 1.

Electricity on the Kingsbridge Line The application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for permission to change the motive power on its Kingsbridge extension from cable to electricity was heard by the Board of State Railroad Commissioners yesterday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The application was opposed by ex-Lieut.-Gov. William F. Sheehan and Henry Robinson, who represented the Metropolitan Traction Company, the Union Railway Company, and the Huckleberry road. The hearing was adjourned at 1:30 P. M., and will be resumed this morning.

ITALIAN AMERICANS PARADE.

Ceremonies Commemorating the Fall of the

The Italian Americans of this city and vicinity celebrated yesterday the anniversary of verthrow of the Pope's temporal power. There erans of the Italian wars placed a wreath upon about 1,500 men participated, formed at Washceeded up Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street where the review took place. The procession there disbanded, and the societies then proceeded to Sulzer's Harlem Park, where the afternoon and evening were spent in merry making. The parade was in four divisions, and at its head was a platoon of mounted police, the Italian Wheelmen's Club, and a band proceding Grand Marshal Fannoni and his mounted staff. The Committee of the Christopher Columbus Statue followed in carriages. Crowds thronged the line of march, and the paraders were

the line of march, and the paraders were warmly applianded.

The reviewing stand was on the south side of Fifty-ninth street, facing the Columbus statue. Its occupants included Mayor Strong, the leading officers of the united Italian societies, and many lastice. When Grand Marshal Fannoni saluted the Mayor and shouted "Viva Italia." four girls dressed in white and seated in an open carriage bembarded Col. Strong with bouquets.

MARRIED UNDER DURESS.

Judge Douglas Gave Frank and Lena Farrell the Alternative of Imprisonment.

Frank and Lena Farrell of 44 Suydam avenue. Jersey City, were among the batch of prisoners arraigned in Police Justice Douglas's court yesterday morning. They were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The woman declared ing a disorderly house. The woman declared that the man was her husband, but he denied it, although admitting that he had been living with her for some time.
"Bon't you think you ought to get married?" asked Judge Douglas.
Neither of the prisoners made any answer.
"Well," remarked the Judge, "I will have to send you to the penitentiat? unless you consent to get married."

to get married."
After a brief consultation the man and woman announced their willingness to be married, and Justice of the Peace Mass performed the ceremony. Judge Bouglas then discharged them and ordered them to leave the city at once.

BORRED HIS SWEETHEART

Cohen Disappeared on Their Wedding Day with \$2,160 in Money and Jewels. David Cohen, 24 years old, of 127 Madison street, was held for examination in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for robbing his former sweetheart, Dora Porteger, a Brazilian girl, of over \$2,100 in money and lewelry. They were to have been married on June 9. She advanced him money to buy a half interest in an express business and also furnish rooms in Orchard street, where they were to live after

orchard street, where they were to have also their marriage.

On the day of the wedding she confided to his care a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$1,000, four diamond rings worth \$300, a diamond brooch worth \$000, a watch worth \$55, and \$200 in cash. He disappeared with them, and she subsequently learned that he was an exconvict. She went back to Brazil a fortnight later, leaving word that she would return to prosecute Cohen if he was arrested. Cohen was a conventionally.

A DINNER TO LORD RUSSELL.

The Chief Justice Entertained at a Stag Party by Henry White. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.-Henry White, who is entertaining Lord Chief Justice Russell and Lady Russell, gave a dinner in the Chief Justice's honor to night at his villa, Edgerston. tice's honor to night at his villa, Edgerston, The floral decorations were veilow. There were present Richard Olney, Secretary of State; Bourke Cockran, George L. Rives, Bishon Henry C. Potter, Edgerton L. Winthron, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Sir Frans Lockwood, Senator Calvin S. Brice, Senator G. P. Wetmore, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, William H. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. Nevin, John A. Kesson, Judge John C. Gray of the New York Court of Appeals, Montague Crackenthorpe, and Mr. Fox. From 4 to U.-morrow Mr. and Mrs. White are to have a lawn party in honor of Lord and Lady Russell.

J. NORMAN WHITEHOUSE ILL. He Has Had Typhold Pever for Six Weeks, but Is Now Improving.

Invinoros, N. Y., Sept. 21.-J. Norman Whitehouse is very ill at his father's home, "The Larches," here. He became ill of typhoid fever six weeks ago, and has at times been in a very critical condition. Worthington White-house said this evening that his brother's con-dition was slightly improved, and that he had great hopes of his recovery, and that he had great hopes of his recovery.

Whitehouse is 37 years old and a member of the firm of Whitehouse & Co. of New York. He is a member of the Union, Calumet, and New York Yacht clubs, and of the Ardeley Club.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED EVERY DAY IN CUBA.

MORE SPANISH BARBARITY.

The Butcher Aguilers Hacks Women and Children to Pieces or Buras Them Alive -18 000 Pacificos Have Been Killed-Gomez Has Been Urged to Retaliate. HAVANA, Sept. 16 .- On Sept. 9 ten insurgents started to attack a band of Spanish guerrilias about a mile and a baif from Las Vegas, province of Havana. On the way they saw a column of Spanish troops approaching, and to avoid being surrounded they retreated to some high brush near by. As the Spanish troops passed the insurgents fired a volley, killing two and wounding three. The Spaniards fired, but bit no one. The column then went to the plantstion of Paulo Diaz, near the village of Las Vegas. There were twenty-five persons on this planta-tion, six of whom hid in the cane. The remaining nineteen were six men, five women, and eight children, Col. Aguillera, commander of the Spanish column, asked if they had not seen the insurgents. They replied that they had not seen any one. The commander then ordered the troops to kill all. The six men were placed in line and shot. The women and children were butchered with bayonets and machetes. The guerrillas went to Las Vegas and boasted of what they had done. The Havana papers re-ported this as an encounter between a large party of insurgents and a Spanish column from Nueva Paz, commanded by Col. Agullera. The papers say that the insurgents were completely routed, nineteen were left dead on the field, and many killed and wounded were carried away

by the insurgents. On the 10th this same Col. Aguilers went with his troops from Nueva Paz toward the Central plantation, near that place. On the way they came to a house in which there were three small children. The oldest was 10 years old. The Colonel asked them where their parents were. The children said that they had gone to gather fun for their breakfast. Col. Aguilera then ordered the troops to lock the house and set fire to it. The troops at first refused to do it. The Colonel then told them it was a military order, and every man who refused to obey would be court martialed and shot. The troops then obeyed his order. The house and children were burned.

On the same day Col. Aguilera went to Marengo, about three miles from Nueva Paz. On the road he met an old man about 70 years old named Aguiar, accompanied by two colored lage. These three men were killed by the Spanish troops. The body of Agular was thrown into a well, and the bodies of the two negroes were cut to pieces with machetes and thrown into a small cave. large increase in the number of arrests

small cave.

The large increase in the number of arrests here is now being attributed as much to Porrua, the civil Governor of the province of Havana, as to Weyler. It is said that he is causing the arrest of persons for the purpose of obtaining money from them. He recently exhibited a long list of well-known and wealthy persons whom he said he intended to arrest. It is said that he has the prisoners tortured at police headquarters. Carvajal, his secretary, is one of the men who signed the death warrant of the seventers innocent students who were shot at the Punta in this city during the last war.

Recently a person went to visit a relative who is a prisoner in Fort cabana. While there the prisoners were fed. The food was brought in a large kettle. About a soup ladle full was dished out for each prisoner. The meal was served on a plate, if the prisoner had one, if not the victuals were dumped on the floor. The floor was covered with mud and water. This person said there were fifteen prisoners confined in a small dark room with no beds or bedding. They were compelled to sleep in this mud and filth. The shoes of the prisoners were soaked with water, and they had no opportunity to dry their feet.

The Government records show that 177,500 troops have been sent here up to the time the last resurrous and one. Adding the 25,000 men it is asid will be men. Adding the 25,000 men it is asid will be troops have been sent here up to the time the last referforcements were ordered. With the 40,000 now coming the number will be 217,500 men. Adding the 25,000 men it is said will be sent over in November, the number will be swelled to 242,500. The Spanish soldiers who have died from sickness, or who have been shot and disabled, number over 60,000. This estimate of losses is based upon information received from all parts of the island, and is considered by congrating men large less than the actual lossers at the considered of the second considered by congrating men large less than the actual lossers at the second considered of the second considered by congrating men large less than the actual lossers.

and disabled, number over 60,000. This estimate of losses is based upon information received from all parts of the island, and is considered by conservative men here less than the actual loss Spain has sustained in men.

After deducting the losses austained by the Spanish troops there will be here in November 167,500, and if the 25,000 men are sent in November there will be 182,000. But from this number must be deducted the losses during the month of October. That is the worst month for yellow fever in the whole season.

Since Weyler's arrived here it is estimated that he has shot and killed with the machete about 18,000 pacificos. This estimates is based upon actual reports that have been sent in from all parts of the island. Weyler is reported to have said that he intended to have the creates exterminated by the end of next winter. He also said: "What I intend to do in the future will not be forgotten for a century."

The feeling of the Cubans against Weyler and the Spanish Government's running very high, Pressure is being brought to bear to induce Gomez, or retaining against some of the Spanish citizens. There are many Spaniards in the rural towns who have been alvocating that all Cubans should be shot. These men are known to the Cubans. When the Cuban army has an Cubans should be shot. These men are known to the Cubans. When the Cuban army has entered lowns where these men reside they have not been molested. Now there are Cubans who urge that an example be made of the persons who are endorsing and sustaining the action of the brutal officers in the Spanish army.

Gen. Prats recently removed the military records from Jovellanos, in the province of Mananzas, to the city of Matanzas, because the insurgents were threatening Jovellanos, and he feared the records would be lost.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The Insurgents Active in Spite of the

HAYANA, Sept. 21.-While seventy-five volunteers belonging in Havana and twelve regular troops were leaving Calabazar, near Havana, they were surrounded by 500 insurgents, commanded by Castillo and Delgade, and were attacked from all sides. The troops defended themselves bravely, but they would have been annihilated had not assistance reached them. The sound of the firing led to the despatch of reinforcements, who succeeded in routing the insurgents. The insurgent losses are placed in the official report at 100 killed or wounded. Among the wounded are said to be Castillo and Delgado. The Spanish losses, according to the report, were 31 killed and 5 wounded, but it is known that the losses were much heavier than given in the official figures. Francisco Barroso Curlel is spending to-night in the chapel in the Cabanas fortress. He will be shot to-morrow morning for the "crime of rebellion".

Three kidnappers will be garroted on Wednes-Three kidnappers will be garroted on Wednesday at the Cabaia.
Reports from different parts of the island show that the insurgents are still active, despite the heavy rainfall. A band of insurgents entered the town of San Miguel de Nuevitas, province of l'uerto l'vincipe, and sacked three stores before they were driven out of the place by the garrison troops.

Other insurgent bands have burned the towns of San Francisco and Collisite, near Manzanillo, province of Saniago de Cuba.

Hubert de Blanc, director of the Havana Concervatory of Music, who was recently arrested as a political suspect, has been released and notified to leave the island.

WEYLER IS SANGUINE.

MADRID, Sept. 9 .- El Imparcial's correspond-

He Hopes to Crush Macco and Finish the War by Next May-The Caritate,

ent in Havana telegraphs that Gen. Weyler is getting ready to begin his campaign against Maceo in Pinar del Rio. He intends to send against Maceo 120,000 men, and believes that with this force he can crush the insurgents in that province. When this is done, Weyler will march eastward, and hopes that by May peace will be restored in the island.

El Carres Españal has published the Carlist

manifesto. The aspirations of the party are condensed in the following paragraphs:
"We want administrative and economical decontralization so as to free the Central power from functions which do not belong to it, and which it cannot efficiently fulfil. "The ruling political parties, while ready to enact rulings so have rejected our proposal that no official in Spain should get his salary before the army in Cuba and the Philippine islands is paid."
At a soldiers' riot in Pamplona, Gen. Gonzalez
Taties hardly escaped being killed by his sub-The Minister of War has been authorized to purchase 60,000 rifles.

For Improving Gowanus Canal, The committee of the Brooklyn Board of

Aldermen which has been considering various proposed plans for the improvement of Gowanus Canal submitted a report resterday. The communities says that there should be a conduit from the narior through Baltic street to the head of the canal, or that the canal should be filled in with Iresh earth. It recommends that the next legislature should be asked to provide funds for either plan.



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365-367 Broadway, below Chambers St.

BLANCO HAS DISAPPEARED. It Is Thought the Governor of the Philip-

pines Has Been Murdered. MADRID, Sept. 21 .- A special despatch from Hong Kong to the Imparcial says it is reported there, upon the strength of advices from Manila, that Gen. Blanco, Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands, has disappeared, and it is

supposed that he has been murdered. Gen. Blanco, Marquis of Peña Plata, was appointed Governor-General of the Philippine Islands in February, 1893. His term of three ands in February, 1893. His term of three years ended in February of the present year, but because he was supposed to be suppressing the insurrection in the island of Mindanao, he was allowed to remain in office. For his services during that campaign, which, however, did not result in the suppression of the uprising, Blanco was advanced to the rank of Captain-General, the nighest in the Spanish army.

He was Captain General of Cuba from March, 1879. to September, 1881. He suppressed the insurrection which began there in September, 1879. Over 2,000 persons were then banished from Cuba and more than 500 were shot.

E. D. RLACKWELL LOST IN BUSTON. He Was Secretary and Treasurer of a Montpeller Lighting Company.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 21.-E. D. Blackwell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Consolidated Lighting Company of Montpeller, has been missing since Sept. 9. On the evening of that day he went to a Boston theatre with his nephew, who left him late at night at the door of the Adams House. Since then no trace of him has been found. His satchel was found in his room at the hotel. Mr. Blackwell had been suffering from illness caused by overwork. He never used intoxicants. His accounts with the company are correct and his honesty is not questioned. He has a wife, three children, and an aged mother. Lighting Company of Montpeller, has been

OBITUARY. Word was received in this city yesterday of

he death in Geneva, Switzerland, of Elie Charlier, the founder of the Charlier Institute, once one of the famous schools of this city. Elle Charlier was born in the north of France in 1827. He was one of four sons of a Protestant clergyman, and he came of a long line of Huguenots. His father's income sufficed to give the
sons the best education to be had in the colleges
of France, and with this for capital they set out
for themselves, and each became successful.
Elle became a teacher. He servived here in 185
with \$36 in hand and letters to Mayor James
Harper and to Editor Richard C. Morse of the
Observer. With the aid of these introductions
he was soon at work giving French lessons, and
he became a teacher in the then fashionable
reunier school in Bank street. A few years
later, when Mr. Peunier retired, Mr. Charlier
succeeded him and removed the school to 48
East Twenty-fourth street. This was before the
war. The school was still both fashionable
and successful, and as money accumulated clergyman, and he came of a long line of Huguewar. The school was still both fashiounble and successful, and as money accumulated in his hands Mr. Charlier formed plans for the Charlier lastitute, which he afterward built. His model for this achool was a celebrated one at Neufchatel, Switzerland. In 1873 Mr. Charlier bought a piece of land running through from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street, opposite Central Park, and covered it with the necessary buildings. The Charlier Institute became widely known, In 1883 Mr. Charlier retired from the head of the school and turned its control over to his son, Elie Stacey Charlier. The son ran it only until June, 1885, when it was closed. The property was sold in 1886 to John Kelly, who bought it for the De La Saile Institute, One of Mr. Charlier's daughters, now dead, married Houghwout Howe of this city. ters, now

and Auditor of Saratoga, and one of the lead-ing and most well-to-do citizens, died on Sun-day night. He was born in Brunewick, Me., in 1831, and in 1840 went to Catifornia, where he formed the acquaintance of John W. Mackey,

ing and most weil-to-do citizens, died on Sanday night. He was born in Brunswick, Me., in 1831, and in 1840 went to California, where he formed the acquaintance of John W. Mackey. This acquaintance subsequently ripened into strong friendship. For seven years he worked in the mines. He afterward conducted a mercantile business in Springfield, Cal. He amased a large fortune and removed to Saratoga in 1860 and became a member of the manufacturing firm of Willis, Hurbut, Vail & Seavy. In 1870 Mr. Seavy discovered the Geyser Spring at the Geysers, which he developed and operated for two years. He then disposed of his interest to Gen. G. S. Hacheller of Saratoga and Jacob Adams of Lansingburg. In 1886 he became the senior member of the hardware firm of Seavy & Gardner, where he remained until a few months are, when he retried on account of ill health. His widow and one son, Arthur J. Seavy, survive him.

Air. George Denman, P. C., formerly a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, died in England yesterday. He was the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denmas, and was born in 1819. He was educated at Repton Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's han in 1846. In 1857 he was appointed one of the university counsel. He was elected M. P. for Tiverton in the Liberal interest in May, 1850, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, except for a brief interval. In 1872 he was chosen to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1875 he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. In 1802 he retired from the bench, and in 1853 he was sworn in at the borness a Privy Councillor, and became a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He published in 1871 a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegian verse, and in 1873 the first book of Pope's "Hishing. John Howse, its founder, settled here about the middle of the seventeenth century. Hohert S. Bowne was the son of the late Walter Bowne. He was born in Flushing fifty-four years a

Church.

Walliam Alexander Clark, father of Frederick Clark, the artist, and of Dr. William A. Clark, is dead in Trenton, aged 75. He had for forty-eight years been receiving teller for the Trenton Banking Company, and for twenty-four years was registrar for the United New Jersey Hallored and Canal Company. He was the originator of a system of tables used in many banks to detect errors in accounts, and was an expert in detecting counterfeit money. Blindfolded he had often detected a bad bill in a package.

Cy us Strong, one of Hinghamton's oldest and

had often detected a bad bill in a package.

Cy us Strong, one of Hinghamton's oldest and best known citizens, died at his home in that city resterday, aged 82 years. He was senior partner of the private banking firm of Strong & Strong, and after it became a State institution was one of its directors. He was also a director of the Hinghamton Trust Company and the Hinghamton Savings Bank. One son, Cyrus Strong, Jr., survives him.

Charles E. Jenkins, aged 74 years, of Washington, D. C., who was on a visit to his daughtor, which was the strong of the survives him.

Retcham of Mrs. Pavid to many years he had an office in New York, and at one time was a Judge in the Supreme Court. Two daughters, Mrs. Ketcham and Mrs. David Tomilinson of Yenkers, and a son, Kiler K. Jenkins of New York, survive him.

Capt. Thomas Britton, retired, died 2 man

vive him.

Capt. Thomas Britton, retired, died i dan Diego, Cal., yesterdny. He was born in England, and was appointed to the army from the volunteer service in 1848. In 1865 he was brevetted to Captain for gallant services in the battle of Gettysburg. His military carser began as private in the Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Theomore J. Lawrence of J. W. Lawrence & Theodore J. Lawrence of J. W. Lawrence & C., extensive shipping agents for European

SHADOWED SHOPLIFTERS. A TAILOR'S CLERK TURNS DETEC-TIVE WITH SUCCESS. Finally Causes the Arrest of the Man . Two Women He Had Followed from Store to Store for Two Hours Stoles Property Found in Their Pessession.

> finally without purchasing anything. As they went out of the room O'Reilly, who is the son of a Brooklyn Police Captain, looked after them and, turning to the superintendent of the place, " I don't know what makes me think so, but I am confident that that party of three has stolen something from this store. If you will give me

While John F. O'Reilly, a clerk in charge of

the children's department of L. B. Hollander's

tailoring shop at 200 Fifth avenue, was attend-

ing to his duttes yesterday afternoon a well-

dressed man and two women entered the store

and, for over an hour, had various kinds of suits

and goods shown them. They left the store

an hour or so I will follow them and see if I am

not right." The superintendent granted him perm and for two hours O'Reilly followed the three through several stores. Stores along Fifth evenue and West Twenty-third street were visited by the man and his companions, and in ach case, when they left, O'Reilly learned that they had bought nothing. Finally the two women and the man went into Jenes's glove store in Broadway, under the Metropolitan Hotel. O'Reilly did not follow them into the store, but went up to Policeman Conover of the West Thirtieth street station and told him how he had followed the three persons for two hours and suspected them of stealing, but that he had

"Well," said Conover, "if you want to take a chance and order their arrest, I will arrest

O'Reilly decided to order the arrest. Just at

them.

them."

O'Reilly decided to order the arrest. Just at that moment the three persons came out of the store, and Conever told them that they were under arrest. As he spoke to them one of the women lianded a smail boy who was standing on the corner a larze bundle and told him to run away with it. The boy was stopped and the bundle was taken with the prisoners to the station. There it was found to contain an overcoat stolen from Hollander's. On the way to the station one of the women said to O'Reilly:

"I'ly ou will let me go! will give you ten times the value of the things we have taken."

At the station the man said that he was George Murray, 27 years old, of Cincinnati, O. He said that he was stopping at present at 259 West Fifty-fifth atreet. One of the women said that she was years old. The other woman said that she was 23 years old. The other woman said that she lived in 103d street. She declined to give the number. It was Mrs. Lawrence who handed the bundle to the boy and offered O'Reilly money to let them go free.

When Murray was scarched at the station a pair of women's shees, bearing the mark of William Arnold, a shoe dealer at 240 Fifth avenue, was found to him. Mrs. Lawrence, when acarched, was found to have in her possession a Venetlan glass vane marked 37.30, a gold-lined. Dresden china cup and saucer of the same make marked 88.30, another cup and saucer of the same make marked 88.30, another cup and saucer of the same make marked 88.30, another cup and saucer of the same make marked 88.30, another cup and saucer of the same make marked 88.30, another cup and saucer of the same make marked 88.30, another the did not know here there prisoners were taken to Jeferson Market Court, Arnold, who had been notified, appeared and identified the shoes. He said that they were worth 57. He did not know how they had been taken. None of the other articles had any mark by which it could be determined where they came from. All three of the prisoners refused to say anything in court. Maristrate Crane held the him \$50

WAR TALK AT FAR ROCKAWAY. Platels and Hose the Weapons, Norton's Greek Dam the Cause-A Truce.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 21 .- On Saturday fternoon the pile driver which has been on the bay off the Edgemere Hotel for a week began driving piles in Norton's Creek under the direction of Contractor John O'Connell of New York. who has been authorized by the Landcaster Sea Beach Improvement Company to dam the creek. Each succeeding storm widens the stream, and it now seems that unless something is done the hig hote! built two years ago just west of the creek will be undermined and carried out to sea. The people of this village, as represented by the Board of Health, are strongly opposed to closing this waterway. They contend that is would be greatly detrimental to the health of the place, as the sewage which now takes its course through the creek would spread to the adjacent meadows, causing contagious disease. As soon as the report reached them that the Landcaster people had commenced work with the pile drivers the Board of Health work to the scene of action, where they found O'Connell hard at work. When Mr. Roach President of the Board of Health, ordered him to stop O'Connell retorted in strong language. Roach repeated his order that the work be stopped.

"Hors." yelled O'Connell, "turn the hose on the whole gang."

"If the hose is turned on!" shouted Presidens Roach, "I will order Constable Johnson to shoot."

"Shoot and be dammed!" registed O'Connell. closing this waterway. They contend that is

"Shoot, and be damned!" replied O'Connell,
"I will take a little hand in the game myseif."
No shooting was done, however, nor was there
any turning on of the hose. O'Connell received
the documents which President Roach handed him which gave him legal notice to stop the work. He glanged contemptuously at them and ordered his men to go on with their work. The Board retired and immediately afterward convened at the village hall.

A formal complaint from the Health Officer was read, and the regulation resolution was passed ordering O'Connell to quit, and notifying him that if he kept on driving piles all the work would be removed by the Health Board at his expense. There the matter stands.

ONE OF 68 SALOON MEN TRIED. He Was Acquitted, and the Others Must Recp On Waiting.

Sixty-eight saloon keepers under indictment for violating the Raines Liquor law were sum-moned to the General Sessions yesterday, as their cases were on the calendars. On Thursday last 190 saloon keepers were called to the courts, but all but two were sent away, as the courts could not find time to try them, being required to give prison cases preference. Only one case, that of William Schwenke, a bar-tender in Sullivan's saioon at 831 Western Roulevard, was tried yesterday. This was called hefore Judge Fitzgeraid in Part I. Schwenke was arrested on Aug. 9 for selling two rounds of was arrested on Aug. 9 for selling two rounds or beer to a policeman who had ordered only one sandwich. The proprietor had ten rooms and a diring room and a Raines law certificate, so that the bartender was acquitted after a trial lasting twelve minutes. Part II, of the General Ses-sions, where Judge McMahon is sitting, had thirty-two exclse cases on the calendar, but none was tried. The excise cases will be put on the calendars right along now.

The cold reached its lowest point yesterday morning in the lake regions and the middle Atlan-tic and New England States. The temperature ouched 30° at Northfield, Vt., and at Albany 42°, The pressure was low in the Gule States, with heavy rains reported on the coast of Texas. The condi-

tions were very favorable for storm formation, if a storm is not already in operation in the Julf. In this city the day was partly cloudy and cool The lowest official temperature was 51°. Last year the temperature here on Sept. 21 was 97c, and for three days, from the 21st to the 23d inclusive, the average was 90°, about the three warmest days on record for this city. The highest temperature yesterday was 66°; average humidity, 81 per cent.; wind seuthwest, average velouity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to level, at S A. M. 30.10, 3 P. M. 29.09.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

For New England, generally fair in southern por-tions, partly cloudy weather, with local showers, in northern portion; westerly winds, shifting to north-

erly; cooler Tuesday night. For scalery New York, generally cloudy weather, possibly light showers in northern portion; southwesterly winds, shifting to northerly; cooler Tuesday night.
For eastern Fennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, generally cloudy weather Tuesday; fair Wedneslay; cooler Tuesday night; westerly winds. For the Patrict of Columbia and Maryland, cloudy and threa ing weather in the morning, followed by fair: probably fair Wednesday; southerly winds,

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Obio, light local showers, followed by fair weather; light to fresh northerly winds: cools

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shifting to northerly; cooler Tuesday night.